THE SECRET SERVICE FUND VOTED, 303 TO 182.

DETERMINED ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT FAIL-DELAHAYE REPUSES TO NAME THE 154 DEPUTIES ACCUSED BY HIM-M. RIBOT'S APPEAL-FOREIGN COR-

RESPONDENTS AND THE LAW Paris, Jan. 26.-The discussion of the budget was continued in the Chamber of Deputies today, and the Government was finally sustained by a large majority.

Albert Chiche, Boulangist Deputy for Gironde, opposed the voting of the secret service fund, on the ground that the fund was used for the political purposes of the Government in

M. Ribot replied that the fund was indispensable, especially at present. Efforts were making to incite the people to open antagonism to Republic, and these efforts would not be relaxed until after the elections. (Protests from the Right.) The Government could not, therefore, spare any part of the fund, and would regard the vote on the question as a vote of conidence. As regarded the disposition of the fund, the Deputies must trust the probity of the Gov-

The statement as to the vote of confidence caused a stir among the Deputies who have called most loudly for the investigation of the Panama scandal.

Le Provost de Launay, who followed M. Ribot, begun the attack upon the Government's position in relation to the Fanama scandal. The agitation mentioned by M. Ribot, he said, had, unfortunately, been necessary to force the Government to action against the men responsible for the scandal. The Government had evinced no desire to probe the scandal, and had been forced only by the popular demand to move the machinery of justice.

The confusion which had grown steadily during M. de Launay's speech became an uproar when Paul Deschanel, Republican Deputy for the Eure-et-Loire, deprecated the reflections upon the Government's intentions, and, turning to face the Boulangist, Jules Delahaye, demanded that he now name the 150 Deputies whom he had described as recipients of Panama bribes. M. Delahaye replied: "Most of you know who

they are. It is generally acknowledged that 154 Deputies were corrupted." Name them! Name them!" came from all

sides of the Chamber. I am not here to name them," replied M.

"It is for the law to discover their M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied to M.

Delahaye's accusations at length. He regretted, he said, to hear M. Delahaye again repeat his charges without giving any proofs of their truth. M. Delahaye had already had abundant opportunities to name the 154 Deputies in question-in fact, had been pressed to name them by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. The machinery of the law was in motion, and the Government had done its utmost to sift the Panama scandal. M. Delahaye and his friends could not but know, however, that the law was unable to deal with charges which could not be proved. (Cheers from

Augustin de Ramel, Royalist Deputy for the Gard, made the last attack on the Government. The officers of the law, he said, were already preparing to dismiss the charges of corruption against members of the Chamber, on the ground that sufficient evidence was lacking. Why sufficient evidence was lacking all but the wilfully blind could see. Why were the directors of the Panama Company not allowed to speak? Why was M. Arton, who only a week ago had been in Paris, allowed to leave the city without one effort being made to arrest him? The proofs could be got, but the Government seemed to have

no desire to get them. M. Bourgeois protested indignantly against M. nsinuations. The law was impartial, he said, and ought to be respected. This declaration was received with jeers and laughter from the

M. Ribot addressed himself to M. Delahaye's tharges, and made a final appeal for the secret service fund. Nobody, he said, should be allowed to accuse 154 Deputies of corruption without naming them, and then attack the regular process of law. That such things were possible was the best proof that a campaign was being carried on against the Republic. The Government was bound by every duty to watch this campaign and to defeat its aims. The Government was straining every nerve to bring to justice all men who ild be shown to have betrayed their trusts for Panama money. The Government's object was to throw full light on the whole Panama affair. At the same time the Government was doing its utmost to preserve for France her republican in In conclusion, M. Ribot earnestly exhorted the Deputies to trust the Government, vote the secret service fund, and save the French peaple from an agitation which would shake the Re-

The fund was voted by 303 Deputies against 182, and the entire budget of the Ministry of the Interior was then approved.

When the subject of appropriations for the Ministry of the Interior was first broached, Lucien Millevoye, Boulangist member for the Somme, stepped to the speaker's tribune and make a bitter attack upon foreigners in France in general, and foreign newspaper correspondents in Paris in particular. The Government had waited too long, he said, before attempting to punish these traducers of the French people. Adventurers from peoples inimical to France had been allowed to make this country the scene of their dishonest schemes, and had plotted and thriven at the expense of loyal Frenchmen. The time had come for the Government to proceed energetically against all who had come from abroad to exploit French industry and genius. The first persons to be punindustry and genius. The first persons to be punished ought to be certain news agents who, while pretending merely to conduct legitimate newspace bureaus, were in fact creatures of foreign capacity bureaus, were in fact creatures of foreign capacity bureaus, and made a business of spreading slanders tallsts, and made a business of spreading slanders concerning France. These men were practically concerning France. These men were practically concerning france for the scandalous falsehoods punished at once for the scandalous falsehoods which they had recently circulated. Their places which they had recently circulated.

should be directly under the control of the Government.

M. Millevoye then spake at length of the attacks upon Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassatacks upon Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassator in Paris, and of the report that Emperor Francis Joseph had slighted the French Ambassador, as illustrations of the lack of conscience of some foreign newspaper agents engaged in handling French news. He closed with a reference to the editing of the Ems dispatch by Prince Rismarck as an instance of the possible consequence of diffusing false reports.

In reply to M. Millevoye, M. Ribot reviewed in detail the steps taken by the Government against offending newspaper correspondents, and principle and press of the repress of the press. This intention had been shown by the swiftness of justice to punish the traducers of Raron Mohrenheim. The Government would consider M. Millevoye's suggestions, but must study the affairs of the news agencies in question before acting.

Leopold Flourens, Republican Deputy for the Hautes-Alres, described florally the indignation of the French people when they learned of the standerous reflections upon the representative of France's friend, the Czar. The animus of the attack upon Baron Mohrenheim, he said, was crident from the fact that the press of the Triple Alliance har produced at once all the slanderous articles against the Russian Ambassador. Its purpos had been to alter the friendly relati

RIBOT CABINET SUSTAINED. by the action of news agencies predominated by | THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS. | BISHOP WIGGER TO BE TRIED. foreign influence.

Several other Deputies spoke in support of the views expressed by M. Millevoye and M. Flourens.

> EX-MINISTER FLOQUET DENOUNCED. M. BARBOUN'S ATTACK ON HIM IN CLOSING & BRILLIANT SPEECH IN BEHALF OF THE DE LESSEPSES.

Paris, Jan. 20 .- The assurance that M. Barboux would deliver his peroration to-day attracted a greater throng than ever to the court room. Charles pression of yielding under the strain.

M. Barboux argued that Charles de Lesseps was justified in the payments which he made to newspapers and financial companies possessing influence which could be exercised in favor of the canal. If Charles de Lesseps yielded to numerous extortions by intermediaries it was because he was profoundly is eagerly awaiting further developments. convinced that the lottery bond scheme would secure the success of the entire enterprise.

Nearing his peromation, M. Barboux became impassioned in his tone, and denounced the blackmail and corruption which had been so terribly and palpably rife in the matter of the Panama enterprise. He caused a great sensation by an unexpected attack on ex-Minister Floquet. "Why." exclaimed M. Barboux, vehemently, "Is not the former Minister, who di rected the distribution of the press subsidies, sitting alongside the prisoners 17

Here M. Barboux deliberately paused. Resuming he spoke in scathing language of the men who had chiefly profited by the Panama Company's lavish expenditure; be referred to Baron Reinach's relations with the highest society of Paris, of the intimacy of Cornellus Herz with leading personages of the official world. The responsibility for the perturbation and sense of insecurity which had caused such alarm throughout the country did not rest with the Panama

Canal Company or its directors.

M. Barboux then turned to the character of his He spoke of the conscientiousness and probity of both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps, which had come forth unimpaired and unblemished from the fire Speaking of the high reputation of the former, M. Barboux recalled the fact that when Ferdinand de Lesseps visited Berlin the Kaiser hastened to salute him as a representative of French gentus This position he still occupied at home and abroad, and would continue to occupy notwithstanding the vain attempt to connect him with the gullty conduct of others. M. Earboux closed with an eloquent and

of others. M. Earboux closed with an eloquent and touching appeal in behalf of his clients. When he resumed his seat members of the French har crowded around him and heartily congratulated him on his brilliant oratory.

M. Earboux was followed by M. du Buit, who spoke in behalf of Marius Fontane. M. du Buit reviewed the career of his client, and argued that the charges against him were besed solely on conjectures that Fontane had been present at proceedings in which he was in fact not concerned. M. du Buit demanded the acoustical of his client. The court then adjourned was in fact not concerned. M. du Buit demanded the acquittal of his client. The court then adjourned until Tuesday.

M. FRANQUEVILLE'S REPORT HANDED IN. DEPUTIES ROCHE AND ARENE AND SENATOR

THEVENET EXONERATED. Paris, Jan. 26.-M. Franqueville, examining ma trate, has signed his report and has delivered it to M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice. The report excell pates Deputies Roche and Arene and Senator Thevenet.

A FRESH PANAMA INQUIRY BEGUN. BASED ON THE ARTON DOCUMENTS-MANY WELL-

KNOWN PERSONS TO BE EXAMINED. Paris, Jan. 26.-The "Figure" says that M. Franque ville, the examining magistrate, has begun a fresh inquiry in relation to the Panama scandal. This inquiry Is based on the Arton documents. It is said that sum monses have been issued for the examination of many persons prominent in public life.

The Arton checks amounted to about 2,000,000 francs, and are said to have been distributed among francs, and are said to have been distributed among about 100 Deputies and 3rnafors. Arton himself disappeared. Among the eminent men who have been mentioned in connection with the Panama scandal it may be mentioned that M. Rouvier and M. Deves belonged to Gambetta's Grand Ministry. The choice made by Gambetta's Grand Ministry. The choice made by Gambetta of the former was protested against by M. Brisson, in the "Siecle," of which he was then editor. When Gambetta reluctantly made up his mind to invent a Ministry for Rouvier—that of Commerce—he shocked M. Brisson by saying that the time was past for a prudish Republic. M. Deves was in 1878 a respectable South of France bourgeois, and on coming to Paris lived in a flat for which he paid a rent of £32 a year. His wife joined him later. Four or five years ago be plunged into finance, and went to Russia to see the Czar about a scheme for an anti-lichrew France-Russian bank. He is clever, but not a first-rate mann.

M. Proust was the ornamental member of the Opabout 100 Deputies and Benafors. Arton himself dis-

M. Proust was the ornamental member of the Op-

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE REGARDING EGYPT.

Paris, Jan. 26.-The "Temps" says that the note presented to Lord Rosebery in regard to the Egyptian question, declared that the attitude of France on the question would depend upon the explanations made by Great Britain and upon an interchange of views between France and Turkey. The note further declared that, besides the protection of French in-terests, other treaty arrangements must be considered.

COUNT HOYOS'S COMPLAINT TO M. DEVELLE. Paris, Jan. 26.-Count Hoyos Sprinzenstein, Austrian Ambassador to France, complained to-day in an interview with M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affulrs, o the unpleasant impression produced in Austria by the calumnies upon himself in the French press in connection with the expulsion of Szekely, the Austrian

newspaper correspondent. M. Develle courteously expressed his regret for the annoyance to which the Count was subjected, and added that he had instructed M. Decrais, the French

and e-pecially at Market French res.

Fuggetle Hirlap."

Count Hoyos Sprinzenstein then retired, the Interview closing with mutual assurances of distinguished consideration.

Vienna, Jan. 26.—The "Fremdenblatt," semi-official says that the Interview between Count Hoyos and M. Develle to-day may be regarded as closing the matter concerning the slandering of the Triple Alliance am-

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 26.- One new case of cholera was reported to-day at Trotha, a village a short distance from Halle, in Prussian Saxony, where several cases have before been reported. The discuss has appeared in the village of Morl, where one of the villagers has been attacked. Four new cases and two deaths occurred Jesterday at Ottensen, a suburb of Altona. No new cases have been reported in Hamburg this week.

week.

A few fresh cases of cholera were reported in the Nietleben Asylum today. Another case has occurred at Trotla, four miles from Halle, due to the drinking of Saale River water. The Government authorities have forbidden the use of water from the Saale, Elster, Luppe and Gelsel.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ADVICE TO ARMY CADETS Berlin, Jan. 26.-In an address to army cadets Emperor William warned them against ill-

SPAIN WILL NOT CO-OPERATE WITH ENGLAND Madrid, Jan. 26.-In an Interview with the Marquis le la Vega de Armijo. Minister of Foreign Atlairs. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, British Envoy to Morocco explained that England desired to complete an agree-ment with Spain for joint action in relation to Morocco. The Marquis declared, in reply, that any alteration in the status quo would be dangerous,

London, Jan. 26.-Mr. Woodall, Financial Secretary o the War Office, received a deputation of Queens land meat importers to day on the subject of supplying meat to the army. Mr. Woodall, after hearing the deputation, said that although Australian frozen meat was inferior to the chilled American meat, yet the Government was willing to give the importers of meat from Australia in opportunity to show what they could do. The Government would therefore apply to Parliament at the coming session for funds to establish storage chambers at Gibraliar for Australian meat to feed the garrison at that post, and if the experiment should prove successful, then the use of Australian meat in the army would be extended.

THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO AN INQUIRY-LIVELY DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER-PROM-INENT MEN ACCUSED OF BRIBE-TAKING.

Rome, Jan. 26.-The scandals in relation to certain banks in this city and Naples threaten to have far more serious consequences than were at first deemed probable. These dispatches announced on de Lesseps looked weary and pale, and gave an im- January 15 the arrest of Signor Taulongo, the Governor, and Signor Lazzaront, the cashier, of the Banca Remana of this city. These prrests were made in consequence of serious rumors affecting the standing of the bank, and they promise to lead to a grave scan-dal. The name of Signor Crispi, the ex-Prime Minister, has been mixed up in the matter, and the public

> The Chamber of Deputies this evening was crowded with people anxious to hear an official statement from the Government in regard to the bank scandals. The statement was made by Signor Glovanni Giolitti, the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. Signor Giolitti said that the excess of the Banca Remana's note-issue amounted to 65,000,000 lire. He believed that the amaignmation of the issue banks for which the Government had arranged would suffice to guarantee the circulation of the Banca Romann's notes, and he promised that a bill dealing with the position of issue banks would be introduced in Parliament. To the demand for a parliamentary inquiry into the scandals he could not accede, he said, as such an inquiry would be a reproach to the Cabinet, which had never yet flinched in the discharge of F .: duty.

The Marqu's di Rudini, ex-Premier, decared that an sary. "The country demands that Parliament shall judge Signor Glolitti's Cabinet as it judged my

Cabinet," said the Marquis. Signer Gieliti maintained that to institute a Parliamentary inquiry would be to infringe on the judicial

Prince Odalscalchi called attention to a report that Deputy Narducci, although supposed to be worth only 200,000 lire, had a balance of 5,700,000 lire to his credit in the Banca Romana. The Prince wanted to know if issue banks were compelled to supply funds for political elections.

Signor Gielltti replied that all suspicions in conn tion with the bank troubles were based upon idle tales

and were unworthy of discussion. A number of prominent men, including ex-Ministers, Deputies and journalists, are openly charged with having received money from the Banca Romana for years. It is said that some newspapers received a subsidy of 60,000 fire annually. The judicial liquity is said to have shown that the Banca Romana supplied the Ministry with a large amount of money in the last election.

election.

The failure of the Banca Romana will, it is expected cause the collapse of several other institutions, note

The failure of the Banca Romana will, it is expected, cause the collapse of several other institutions, notably the Banca Industrials.

Signor Taulongo refused to answer questions at present, but promised to reveal everything before the judges. Signor Cucinello, manager of the Bank of Naples, cynically tells interrogators that they will find everything in his strong box. Experts have been unable, after three days' continuous efforts, to force this box or to discover the secret of its leck.

The "Messagero" to day says that the police, acting upon lints given them by Signori Taulongs and Lexizaront have made a further search of the lained Romana for documents relative to the sums the prisoners are said to have paid to political intrinsers and financial speculators. The houses of several men who are suspected of being implicated in the affair are closely watched, and further arrests are expected.

LORD STANLEY OPENS THE PARLIAMENT. PROSPERITY OF THE DOMINION-PUSHING THE | had come to the United States not alone as the CANAL WORKS TO COMPLETION-IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.-Governor-General Stanley proceeded in state this afternoon to the senate Chamber and, the members of both Houses being assembled, opened the third session of the seventh Parliament of Domain of Canada with a speech in part as fol-

the boundary line in Lassannaquoddy hay, and the prevention of the destructive methods of fishing and the preservation and increase of fish life.

With recard to reciprocity in wrecking and towing, correspondence has taken place which indicates that privileges are demanded for United States vessels in Canadian canals which were not anticipated, but it is not impressible that a satisfactory conclusion of the discussion may yet be reached. During the recess a friendly conference took place between delegates from my Government and from the Government of Newfoundland on questions which were pending between the two countries. It is hoped and expected that the interchange of elews which then took place will be productive of beneficial results and lead to an ambicable adjustment of those questions.

It is to be regretted that the Government of the United States was unable to accept the suzgestions made by my Government on the subject of canal tolks and that the President should have thought it necessary to impose exceptional tolks on Canadians using the Sault ste. Marie Canal, which has so long been free to the people of both countries. My Government of the United States, has caused efforts to be made to hasten the completion of the Canadian canal works, which will soon afford to the commerce of the Dominion a highway within our own country.

A LUNCHEON FOR THE CZAREWITCH. EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOAST TO THE CZAR-THE

Berlin, Jan. 26.-A luncheon in honor of the Czar Grenadlers, of which regiment the Czar is konorary colonel. The luncheon was attended by Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussla, and Count Schonvaloff, the Russian Ambassador. Emperor William, in proposing the toast to the Czar, said:

"The presence of the Czarewitch at the marriage of Princess Margaret is a crowning proof of the friendly interest the Czar has always taken in the happy events of my house. We all recognize the Czar, not only as an exalted comrade, but as the representative of long preserved monarchical traditions. Repeated proofs have been given by Russia of friendship and close intimacy with my august predecessors, and for-merly this friendship was ratified by Russlan and Prussian regiments with their blood on the battlefield heart, His Majesty the Czar, hurrah."
The clost was drunk amid loud cheering. The Czarewitch then toasted Emperor William.

WHY THE KING WAS NOT AT THE WEDDING. Copenhagen, Jan. 26.-Considerable comment was wedding yesterday of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Carl of Hesse, his refusal to attend it being attributed to political reasons. The King gave a banquet at the palace last night in celebration of the nuptials, and it is thought now that his reason for not attending the wedding-the cold weather-which was first put down as a diplomatic excuse, was the one that kept him from going to Berlin. The banque was attended by King Christian, Queen Louise, Cross Prince Frederick and other members of the royal family, Baron von den Drincken, the German Minister, and the chief officials of the German Legaltin. The King proposed a toast in honor of Princess Margaret e Frederick. His remarks in offering the toast

BORROWING \$10,000,000 OF AMERICAN GOLD. Vienna, Jan. 26.-The Rothschild syndicate has bor rowed \$10,000,000 in gold in the United States for the use of Austria in Introducing her currency reform.

London, Jan. 26.-Another divorce case in high life Is attracting attention here. The plaintiff in the action is Lady Alice Gooth, wife of Sir Alfred Sher lock Gooth, who asks the Divorce Court to crant her Sir Alfred, in his defence, makes counter charges ngainst Lady Alice, declaring that she has had in proper relations with Captain Eden. He furthermore pleads as a bar to her action that she cendoned his violations of the marriage vows. Ledy After denies the charges made by her bushand, and alleges that Captain Eden was a persistent persecutor of her.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI'S NAME INVOLVED. HE MUST ANSWER CHARGES OF FOSTER-ING CAHENSLYISM.

> THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLICS OF BAY-ONNE, DEPRIVED OF THEIR CHURCH, ARE FIGHTING TO RECOVER IT.

> termination of the trial of the Rev. Patrick orrigan, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken. The ecclesiastical court convened by Rishoo Wigger, of Newark, to try the charges against Father Corrigan met on December 12, and on the 17th the whole controversy was ended by a letter of apology from Father Corrigan to Bishop Wigger.

> It has recently appeared that this apparent peaceful settlement was more desired by Bishop Wigger than by Father Corrigan, and that it was deemed best for all concerned that the ecclesiastic court should be dissolved. On December 18 The Tribune, referring to the abrupt ending of the trial, said that the charges had been withdrawn and an apology was all the Bishop asked. Father Corrigan accepted the advice offered by friends, and concluded his apology to Bishop Wigger as follows: "As regards the future, you need have no apprehension that I have any intention of attacking yourself or your government in the papers." A promise the meaning of which appears in the sequel.

The counsel for Father Corrigan was the Rev Dr. Burtsell, formerly rector of the Church of the Epiphany, but for five years the paster of a Rondout parish. Friends of Bishop Wigger, as well as Father Corrigan, were happy over termination of the trial, and it was supposed the irritating cause which led the Hoboken priest to make his public accusation against the Bishop of Newark had been forever buried.

Such, however, it appears, is not the case. The whole subject is to be reopened; but this time Bishop Wigger, and not Father Corrigan, is the ecclesiast who is to answer charges specifically accusing him of doing all in his power publicly to foster Cahenslyism in the diocese of Newark. The court from which he has already received summons is that of Archbishop Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, and he has filed lds first

answer to that summons. "To go back a little," said The Tribune's in-"the convention of Germans held in Newark last September proclaimed Cahenslyism pure and simple. The main charge against Pather Corrigan was that of maliciously inciting odium against members of the German American congress as Germans, and against Eishop Wigger as Bishop of Newark, under the guise of a fable The accused priest published this about October 29. He said there was no malice in it, but only true Patriotism and love of God's Church in all he wrote regarding the spirit and consequences of that foreign organization that assembled as a professenly foreign organization in the English-

speaking diocese of Newark. Dr. Bartsell, counsel for Father Corrigan, learned early in December that Monsignor Satolli missioner of the Pope to represent the Vatican at the Columbian Exposition, but with authority to settle all religious questions between bishops and priests in the United States This authority to examine and decide controversies was final and without appeal. The reverend doctor was also anvised that Cahenslyism was one of the subjects the Apostolic Delegate intended to give his special attention to. About the same time Bishop Wigger also learned through Archbishop Corrigan that Monsignor Satolli's mission was much broader and far more important than had at first been supposed. The order for the trial of Father Corrigan had been determined upon, and of course it was too late to revoke it. When, however, it was fully understood that the Rev. Dr. Burtsell would vindicate his client from the main charge and establish beyond question the innocence of all he had alleged, the desire to end the trial was manifested in several ways. It was now a matter of public notoriety that Monsigner Satelli had not only authority to settle just such a case as that of Father Corrigan without the long delay of sending it to Rome, but that the very object of the Pope in sending him to the United States was to uproot the attempts made to establish Cahenslyism in

this country. "The particular case which the Rev. Dr. Burtsell had in view was that of the Church of St. Thomas at Bayonne in Bishop Wigger's diocese. The charge was specific and the evidence conclusive that Bishop Wigger had done all that Father Corrigan had alleged. It was certain in the end that Bishop Wigger would saffer; but in the mean time the appeal if decided against Father Corrigan, would have to be heard by Archbishop Corri gan, and for reasons which need not now be enumerated, it was thought wise to persuade Father Corrigan to make his peace with his superiors, he knowing that eventually, without any further newspaper controversy, he would be fully

"That time is rear at hand. The Englishspeaking Catholics of Bayonne who for more han a year have seen the handsome church of St. Thomas used as a public hall, have employed eminent counsel and carried their case to Wash ington for the judgment of the apostolic dele-The charge they have filed against Bishop Wigger alleges that in 1891 they erected this church, that it was finally dedicated and opened for worship by Bishop Wigger and a regular paster, Father Egan, installed. later, in January, 1892, and without further notice to the pewholders, the church was locked and sealed up, and has so remained ever since, so far as public wership is concerned. The paster was transferred to another partsh, and the 600 English-speaking worshippers were told to attend the German church of St. Henry.

"The builders of St. Thomas's Church had either to do this or go several miles on Sunday to the nearest English-speaking priest at St Mary's Church. All the instructions and sermons at St. Henry's were in German. All appeals to Bishop Wigger were useless, and the representation that there were ten English-speaking com nunicants to every one German in the parish had no effect upon the ordinary of the Newark

The appeal further states that it was of their own contributions and to give their families the benefit of religious instruction in a language they understood that this Church of St. Thomas was erected. As soon as it was evident that Bishop Wigger did not intend to be admonished by the information that the representative of the Propaganda was in the United States to end that kind of administration, the leading members of St. Thomas's parish, in Bayonne, employed one of the most skilled ecclesiastical counsellors in this country to take their appeal to the Apostolic delegate.

"They have been advised that Bishop Wigger has been required to make answer to the charge and that Monsigner Satolli is now in full posses sion of all the facts. It is also understood that

sion of all the facts. It is also understood that the settlement of the case will be the test case in the Newark Diocese, and Bishop Wigger will be ordered to remove every vestige of Cahensiyism from his diocese. An English-speaking priest, probably Father Egan, will be ordered to resume charge of St. Thomas's parish, and the administration of affairs in the Newark Diocese will have to conform to the intentions of the Fope.

"Hitherto the work of the apostolic delegate has not been of much public importance, but this case of the parishioners of St. Thomas's patish, layonne, is of National interest. The case of Dr. McGlynn was very important from an eccies astical point of view, but it affected only the indivividual case of the doctor. The Bayonne case, however, involves a principle which, when decided, will not only be binding upon Bishop Wigger, but will be substantially the view of the Pope against for-

tering the spirit of Cahenslyism in any diocese in the United States

"There are other questions involved in the Bayonne case which will probably be heard incidentally or collaterally with it, and emphasize the attempt of Bishop Wigger to Germanize his diocese. When the judgment of the apostolic delegate will be given is not known. Bishop Wigger was reluctant to answer; or, perhaps, he was looking about for a more quiet way of settling the complaint, just as he did in the case of Father Cerrigan. Now that it is established beyond doubt that there is really an apostolic delegate in the United States, it may be put down as certain that another cause which has been in suspense for five or six years in the diocese of Now-York will be appealed to Washington."

HAS PATHER ADAMS BEEN REINSTATED. There was a report in the Eastern Disprict of Brooklyn pertendsy that the Rev. Thomas Adams, the suspended priest, had been restored to all his clerical privileges. tarough the recent exertions of his friends with Mon-signer Satolli. The priest was placed under ban about fifteen years ago for professing to work physical cures through holy relies. Father Adams lives at No. 144 through holy relies. Father Adams lives at No. 144 South Fourth-st. Brooklyn, and since his suspension his house has been almost overrun with believers. So great were the crowds that policemen were compelled to be stationed in front of the building to keep the sidewalk

clear for pedestrians.

When a reporter called at the house last evening Father Adams refused to talk, but gave to him for publication a statement in which he declined "all and any authorization of the rumor, directly or indirectly." From intimate friends of Father Adams it was learned last night that a decided movement has been made recently to have

MITCHELL WINS THE PRIZE.

CHOSEN IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS IN MADISON.

GENERAL BRAGG BEATEN ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DALLOT - THE MILWAUKEE CONGRESS-MAN TO BE CHOSEN SENATOR FROM

WISCONSIN TO-DAY.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 26 .- Congressman John L. Mitchell was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus this afternoon on the thirty-first ballot.

As was expected, John H. Knight, of Ashland, could no longer hold his forces, and when the break cam Mitchell made big gains, having more than sufficient to nominate. He secured from the Knight contingent 12, and 3 from Bragg, giving him 46, or five more than necessary to

Sampson, a Bragg man, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and the motion prevailed amid great enthusicsm. At noon both houses of the Legislature met for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. There was no choice, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow at noon, when Colonel Mitchell will be elected.

Join Lendrum Mitchell was born in Milwaukee October 19, 1842. He received an acade tion in this country and studied in England, Switzerland and Germany. Returning to America in the civil war in the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1872-73, and 1875-76. In 1885 he was chosen president of the Public School Board of Milwaukee. At present Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; is president of the Wis-consin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, of Miwaukee, and president of the Miwaukee Gas Company. He was elected to the Lild and Lilid es as a Democrat.

FIVE VOTES FOR MRS. BARTLETT. THE POPULIST AGITATOR GETS THE FIRST VOTES

EVER CAST FOR A WOMAN FOR SENATOR. Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 26.-The feature of the bal-loting for Senator to-day was the vote for Mrs. Bartlett, the first woman who ever received a vote for senator. •The bellot was as f slows: Warren, 13; New, 11; Congressman Clark, 6; Mrs. I. S. Bartlett, (Pop) 5; Helliday, 1; Beck, 2; Kuykendall, 1; Tidball, 1; McCormick, 1; Dr. Wilson, 1; Place, 1;

Every effort was made to-day by the New faction to secure a caucus, but they have thus far failed.

The Baxter influence opposes it. De Forrest Richards is fighting Warren and trying to push himself to the front. The Republicans are talking of a caucus touleth.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS TO PROTEST. THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO BE APPEALED

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 26.-The Republicans met in joint session at noon to-day and adopted without debate a resolution providing for the appointment against the seating of John Martin as senator from this state." The protest is based upon the ground that the Republicans vesterday had the right to vote been illegally sented on contest cases voted for Martin, and that, therefore, the election was revolutionary and illegal.

The Republicans are endeavoring to effect a combination with Edwin Carroll, a straight Democrat of Leavenworth, by which the whole Republican vote will be cast for him for senator provided he can get enough members outside of the Republicans to con-

Asked to make a statement of his political position since his affifiation with the Populists, Martin said to day: "First, let me say I am a Democrat and never have been anything else. I am unconditionally in favor of tariff reform, not only in the ordinary sense, but a tariff reduction of a radical characte I am in layor of an unconditional and unlimited coin-age of silver, and without limitation as to its debtage of silver, and without limitation as to its debt-parting power. I am opposed, upon principle, to National banks, or any other inancial system that compels or induces a partnership relation of a financial character between the Government and private individuals. I am in favor of either an income tax, or what may be even better, a graded property tax. I am in favor of a radical control of the radiroids, rather than ownership. I am in favor of electing Unifed States seniors by a direct vote of the people."

Mrs. Lease declares emphatically that the election of Martin means nothing less than the death of the People's party, both state and National. Mrs. Diggs says: — The People's party committed suitedle in Kanass by the election of John Martin to the Senate. The party has gone to pieces upon a rock which it will know how to avoid another time."

EALLOTING IN WESTERN LEGISLATURES. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26.—In the Senatorship ballot to-day Powers secured 54, Paddock 31 and Majors 11, with the rest scattering. J. Sterling Morton entered the lists actively to day and established headquarters. The Independents, however, have thrown a wet blanket on his aspirations by declaring that no Democrat of the Boyd Morton type, with no antimonopoly antecedents, can hope for any assistance from them. They fasts, if the time comes when it will be necessary for them to throw their vote to a candidate of one of the other parties, that the addate must be a man of well-known anti-monopoly

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.-A dispatch from Blemarck, N. D., says: "During the reading of the journal of the joint session to day a protest signed by Senator McCormack (Dem.) and four others, cinim by that Benton (Dem.), received 47 votes yesterday on the twenty-third ballot, was filed. By a solid Republican vote, aided by one or two Independents, protest was expanged from the record. The Democrats hoped to lay the foundation for a contest. The twenty-lifth ballot for United States Senator resulted Anderson, 26; Carr. 13; Worst, 7; Smith, 3; Benton, Mair, 32; Walsh, 5; Louisberry, 2. Mair, the palist nominer, received most of the Democratic ies on this bailet, while the Republican strength s still divided. The Joint session adjourned after casting one ballot.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 26, Sixty-eight voics were cast for Senator to day as follows: sanders, 32; Clark, 23; 193on, 11; Collins, 2. No choice.

ME. SEARLEN'S PROMISE TO BOWDOIN.

Boston, Jan. 26 .- At the annual meeting of Bot doin College alumni last evening, Professor Robinson of the chemical department of Bowdoin announced that Edward F. Searles, to whom the Mark Hopkins millions were left, bad promised to erect the finest equipped building for the study of sciences that could be had in the country. He

ANOTHER PLAN PRESENTED.

HOT DEBATE IN THE SENATE AND AS-SEMBLY.

THE BOSSES FOR THE FOURTH TIME INTRODUCE A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL-

FEATURES OF THE NEW MEASURE. FROM THE RECULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL

Albany Jan 26 -Another bill for the holding of a Constitutional Convention was presented to the Legislature to-day by Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, Senator Cantor and Speaker Sulzer. This is the third bill these men have submitted to the Legislature the present year, in which they have endeavored to bring about the holding of a Constitutional Convention. Twice they have failed; once early in the session, and again the first of the week. On each of these occasions they drew up a bill which the told the Governor they would have to pronounce unconstitutional if brought before them as laws, There has not in recent years been a more striking evidence of the lack of legal ability among the nen whom the Democratic party puts in high office and sends to the Legislature.

The bill submitted to-day received its final touches, it is said, at the hands of Judges Earl and Maynard, of the Court of Appeals. This is beginning lawmaking at a singular point, namely, the court of last resort which passes upon the constitutionality of laws. Will Judges Eurl and Maynard feel it incumbent upon them to affirm the constitutionality of the bill about to be passed regarding the Constitutional Convention because they have had a hand in its preparation, and although they are inwardly convinced that the law is unconstitutional?

The new bill provides for the election of fifteen delegates-at-large and of five delegates from each one of the thirty-two Senate districts of the State: or for the election of 175 delegates in all to the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in May, 1894. There is no provision for the election of representatives of the Prohibition, the People's and Socialist-Labor parties, which between them cast 61,000 votes at the last election. An amendment was made to the bill, however, today, which graciously permits the voters to elect women delegates to the Convention to represent the Woman Suffrage party. The bill says that the electors may elect as a delegate any male or female citizen of this State above the age of twenty-one years. Regarding the number of delegates, the bill says:

The number of delegates to such convention shall be ate districts and shall be known as district delegates. Each and shell be known as delegates at large. Each person entitled by law to vote for Member of Assembly at such election shall be entitled to vote thereat for five district delegates and fifteen delegates at-large, in his election district and not eisewhere. The five persons receiving the highest number of votes for district delegates in each Senate district shall be elected district delegates. The fifteen persons receiving the highest number of votes in the State for delegates at large shall be elected delegates-at-large.

There was a hot debate in both the Assembly and the Senate on the bill. The Assembly first took up the measure.

The fight in the Assembly began early this merning with a call of the House on the motion of the Democratic leader. This was sprung upon the Assenbly during the reports of committees when the amended Constitutional Convention bill was waiting to be handed in from the Judiciary Committee A special meeting of the ommittee was called for 10 o'clock this morning to take up the bill. The committee meeting was a formal one only. The Democratic members voted, as they were ordered to do, in favor of the bill, and the Republicans voted against the report of the bill as it then stood.

The discussion on the bill was begun by Mr. Ainsworth, who moved that the Assembly refuse to concur in the amendments that had been made in the Assembly committee (the Maynard amendments), and to amend it so as to provide for the lection of a delegate-at-large from each Ainsworth said he supposed that it was the purpose of the majority to pass the bill to-day, but he could see no good reason for such extreme haste. This bill was far from being a fair one. signed by the members of this Assembly, protesting The bill which last came from the Senate was a fair measure, and would have been supported by him, but he could not support a bill of this character. He told the Democrats that after they threw the sop to the Woman's Suffrage party, the Prohibition party and the People's party last fall by passing a bill in the preceding spring providing that the Governor should appoint delegates from those parties to represent them in the convention, in came a bill at the opening of the session of the Legislature repealing that feature of the bill. Then came a bill which was said to be all right, and it was jammed through without time for debate or examination. That, too, was proven to be unconstitutional, and another bill was prepared This bill was presented by Senator McMahon, who declared when he presented it that he was perfectly satisfied with it, but who accepted five amendments to it within ten minutes after he had introduced it. The whole idea of the measure now was to make it certain that the Democrats would have a majority in the

next Constitutional Convention. Mr. Quigley said a few words in defence of the bill, and for about the third time declared that the bill then before them was the only constitutional bill that could be passed. He did not same thing with all the other bills as they

Mr. Malby replied to Mr. Quigley. He said

it was no wonder that the members of the Assembly were mystified and did not know what to do. There had never been any doubt in the minds of those who made up the majority as to the constitutionality of each bill that they had presented to get around the Constitutional Convention problem. Of this they were always so sure that they pushed the bills through without giving any one on the minority side an opportunity either to examine or to discuss them any length. "All that we have been doing this session," he added, "is to go back and correct the mistakes that were made at the last session of the Legislature on account of the haste that was pursued in getting the bills through then. Each one of these bills was drawn for the single purpose of giving the Democratic party on unjust representation in the Constitutional Convention. First, there was the bill of last year that had in it the ridiculous proposition that the Governor could appoint representatives. But after it had served its purpose before the last election, it suddenly was ascertained by the Democrats that it was not constitutional to do this That bill was, as you all recollect, jumped through before we had an opportunity to examine it. I wonder why we can be held accountable for the mistakes that the majority make here when they introduce a bill at night and pass it the next day? We cannot sit up all night to study out the mistakes that they make. That is utterly impossible. If they wanted to introduce a fair bill they would present one doing away with the delegates at large altogether, and would elect the delegates to the convention by Assembly districts. The Assembly district is the nearest to the people, and this is a convention in which the people should have the most of the say as to who sh represent them. In this bill the Labor party can have no representation unless they can carry an Assembly district or can beat both of the great parties for the election of delegates-at-large